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Financial, Economic Programs of State Quizzed by Miyake

Black Market, Aquatic Industry, Unemployment Highlight Friday's Morning Session

Shoichi Miyake, Social Democrat, interpellated on various financial and economic problems at the plenary session of the Budget Committee. House of Representatives, which was resumed at 10:20 a.m. Friday morning.

The interpellator asked the Government what measures it has to counter the danger of uneasiness that is being caused in respect to production expansion and weakening capital as a result of the dissolution of the Zaibatsu and levying of the property tax and war profit tax, adopted for democratization of our economic field. He also asked what the Government would do to meet the tendency to encourage black market dealings and disturb economic order as a result of removing the control organs.

Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara replied that as the abolition of total control would invite confusion, the Government is studying means to abolish such controls as are deemed suitable for the sake of democratization of economy. Finance Minister Shibusawa said that the Government is now adjusting the monopoly enterprises of the Zainbatsu but is not oppressing the enterprises themselves. The Government is not opposed to cooperative operation of industrial enterprises, but realizes that it cannot be applied to the entire industrial field at once, he explained. The democratic and autonomous economic order should be created from below, and to that end, mental change is essential, he also said.

To remove official control and to allow enterprisers to form unions freely would result in restoring commercialism, and then democratization aiming at public welfare *first cannot be attained, the interpellater further said. He demanded regulations to prevent the rise of commercialism.*

In reply to his question, the Commerce and Industry Minister said that the Government aims theoretically at the destruction of monopoly and the fostering of free competition, and that it possesses confidence in operating properly and fairly as well as preventing the rise of commercialism.

Miyake then said, "Rice that is sold on the black market amounts to about 10,000,000 koku. Such rice is not given to the numerous workers in cities, who are obliged to become black market brokers, giving up their employment, because of their inability to obtain necessities and to make their living. To remedy this condition, it is necessary to make farming villages, fishing villages, towns and cities form their respective production and consumption unions so that direct dealings can be made through them. In towns and cities, land should be placed under State control and privately-owned land should be taken up by the Government so that planned production can be realized in war damaged cities.

"The profit of the Foodstuff Corporation for the present year is estimated at ¥60,000,000. This profit should be taken up and distributed to towns, cities, and villages as fund for establishing common unions."

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura said in reply that social evil such as black marketing of foodstuff must be remedied from the two angles of facility and morality, and as a measure to remedy this condition the agricultural association which is a democratic organization with a long history is to be utilized. To obtain this result, the characteristics and function of the agricultural association which had been changed during the war must be restored to its former status and it is for this purpose that the bill for revising the agricutlural organization law is being presented to the Diet, he said. With the establishment of self-cutivating farmers as a result of the revision of the agricultural land system, the operation of the agricultural association would become smooth, and the Government has no intention of organizing a farmers' union the Minister replied.

The natural development of consumers' associations in cities is desireable of course, but the Government is not expecting such a development immediately, he also said. If the Foodstuff Corporation is going astray from its original aim, the Government will try to restore it to its proper function, and due consideration will be given to the disposal of its profit.

Miyake then said that the importation of foodstuff for a long period in order to feed the population of 70,000,000 people on such a small area would weaken the economic structure of the country, and asked if the Government has any intention of developing the aquatic industry. Also he said that about 80 per cent of the total area of the land is still uncultivated, and that by developing such lands, the cultivated area can be increased by 5,000,000 chobu. He urged the utilization of undeveloped land by electrifying the entire country and advancing the cultural level of raming communities.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura replied that the labor of farming villages has greatly recovered compared with prewar conditions, and that the supply of fertilizers is also expected to improve. A crop of 63,000,000 koku of rice can be assured after 1947, and even in 1946 the crop will be 12,000,000 koku greater than the present year, he explained. Then, with the progress of the development of uncultivated areas, the import amount of foodstuff will gradually decline. The food stuation will gradually improve with the present year as the worst crisis. The fishery catch is expected to surpass the prewar figure next year.

To solve the present unemployment question there is no way but to increase wages and shorten working hours, Mitake said. In reply, Welfare Minister Ashida said that the present tendency is already toward higher wages and shorter hours. The question is how to make workers participate in the democratic and rational production structure, and the Government is giving much effort on this question, he said.

Miyake ended his interpellations by saying that an overall economic and industrial reorganization on a Socialist line was the only way open to Japan if she is to be democratized.

The next interpellator was Isaji Tanaka. Independent, who emphasized that faithful prosecution on the part of Japan of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration will expedite the withdrawal of the Allied Occupation Forces. Pointing out that revision of the Constitution was the first and foremost condition for Japan's democratization, Tanaka urged the Government to advise the Emperor to order Constitution amendment.

Prime Minister Shidehara admitted that the investigations into the matter undertaken by his Government have not been completed as yet and, therefore, he could not advise the Throne at this stage, adding that he could not announce at the moment when the Government will do so.

The interpellator's suggestion that the Government publish the results of the investigations as much as possible was turned down by the Prime Minister who said that they could not be made public before some conclusion has been reached. Shidehara promised, however, to let the people know about them to the greatest possible extent after one

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DIET TODAY

The House of Peers will sit in a plenary session at 10 a.m. when the bills for abolition of the Air Defense Law and the Japan Airways Company Law will be introduced. Then, the bill seeking approval of the Imperial Ordinance attending the Potsdam Declaration asd five others will be brought up for approval. The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives will meet at 10 a.m. The Committees studying revision of the election law, Agricultural Land Adjustment Law and Agricultural Organization Law, and the committee in the bill for guaranteeing employment of recruited men and abolition of the Labor Registration Law will all meet at 10 a.m.

Hurley Hits State Department's No. 2 Man, Acheson, For Sabotaging U.S. Policy in Iran

Major General Patrick Hurley, former U.S. Ambassador to China, continuing his testimony before the State Foreign Relations Committee Thursday, shouted at Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson as having destroyed and defeated American policy in Iran, says AP, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Acheson is the No. 2 man in the State Department under Secretary of State James Byrnes. He formerly was the assistant Secretary of State and bears no relation to George Atcheson who was mentioned in Wednesday's testimony by General Hurley.

AP added that Hurley did not explain immediately how Acheson had defeated the American policy in Iran, although he gave a lengthy summary of what he believed to be the diplomatic situation in that country.

He and Tom Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee shouted back and forth at each other before the testimony went into the record.

The Committee started Thursday to question Secretary of State Byrnes regarding the sensational charges hurled by Hurley, says another San Francisco dispatch. Byrnes was to place before the Committee the papers which Hurley says will prove that America's policy toward China was undermined by career diplomats.

One of the so-called career diplomats is George Atcheson, Jr. now diplomatic adviser to General Douglas MacArthur. Atcheson who is in Tokyo, said that he would make a statement concerning the situation.

Hurley Charges Britain

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Major General Patrick J. Hurley yesterday said Britain opposed the United States' policy for the unification of China at the very moment he was trying his hardest to negotiate an agreement between Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists. He declared that some State Department career men in China supported the imperialistic bloc of nations, adding they are perfectly willing to use the Lend-Lease Act to subjugate the people, contrary to the Atlantic Charter policies.

British Watch Batavia As Trouble Expected

Planes Patrol Approaches to Capital—Skirmishes in Surabaya Kill 38

British authorities in Batavia on Wednesday took precautionary measures following unconfirmed reports that Indonesian extremists were intending to create serious disturbances in the capital, according to a New Delhi report.

Throughout the day ,the report said, British aircraft patrolled the approaches to Batavia over a radius of 10 miles. Air reconnaissance disclosed no general movement toward the city.

Clashes in Surabaya

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 6.—Thirty-eight Indonesians have been killed in recent skirmishes in the Surabaya sector, the British Army announced today. Thirty-one were killed in brushes south of the city and seven by Indian troops clearing a railway station immediately west of the naval base.

Fighting subsided in Java after sporadic outbreaks in three cities, the British said.

Dutch and British leaders sped to Singapore for a high Allied conference on the critical problem of Netherlands East Indies and Indo-China called by Admiral Mountbatten, Allied Southeast Asia Commander.

It is reported that nearly eight battalions of fresh Dutch troops or about 8,000 men are training intensively at Malay Peninsula garrisons and might be ready for action in two months. It is said the Dutch troops were issued British jungle-green battle-dress.

Campaign of Arson

Kyodo-USIS

BATAVIA, December 5.—A British communique charged that Indonesians were carrying on a campaign of arson in the northern sector of Bandoeng from which they were excluded by the British ultimatum last week. Fighting continued heavy in that section.

The communique reported Batavia was quiet but said that sporadic fighting continued in Ambarawa. The British announced that Royal Air Force casualties totaled 19 in Java.

Reparations Against Japan

Kyodo-USIS

MANILA, December 5.—President Sergio Osmena today sent the Philippine reparations claims against Japan to U.S. High Commissioner for the Philippines Paul V. McNutt.

Arrest of Konoye, Kido and 7 Others Ordered by Allies

Odate, Godo, Ogata, Okochi, Oshima, Suma and Sakai Included in List

Following swiftly on the heels of the recent directive demanding the arrest and surrender of 59 high-ranking Japanese war criminal suspects, headed by Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, the MacArthur Headquarters, on Thursday, issued new orders to the Japanese Government for the apprehension and delivery into Allied custody of nine additional top-notch Japanese including Marquis Koichi Kido, till recently Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Prince Fumimaro Konoye, thrice Prime Minister.

The latest directive orders that these nine war crime suspects be turned over to the authorities of the Omori Prison camp for incarceration by not later than 12 midnight of December 16.

SCAP's newly listed suspected war criminals were Marquis Koichi Kido; Prince Fumimaro Konoye; Shigeo Odate, former Home Minister; Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, former Commerce and Industry Minister; Taketora Ogata, former Cabinet Minister and former President of the Board of Information; Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, head of the Riken Industries; Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, ex-Ambassador to Berlin; Yakichiro Suma, ex-Ambassador to Rome; and Count Tadamasa Sakai, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister.

In case the Japanese Government is unable to deliver any of these individuals by the fixed time, it is further directed, a report in detail giving the present location of the war suspects not arrested, the reason for failure to arrest, and the date by which delivery can be expected will be made to the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

It is also directed that, if Yakichiro Suma has not returned to Japan by the appointed time for apprehension, he will be delivered for incarceration at the Omori Prison upon his arrival here.

Kido, the 'Cabinet Maker'
By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, (AP) December 6.—Two of the men whom the Japanese themselves consider among their top war criminals—Marquis Koichi Kido, formerly Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Prince Fumimaro Konoye, thrice Prime Minister—head the latest list of nine suspected war criminals.

Kido undoubtedly is the most influential civilian yet apprehended. One of the cleverest men in the empire, he was associated with Japan's dual spurt toward overseas imperialism and domestic totalitarianism long before he finally reached in 1940 the key position of Lord Keeper.

Konoye, the dashing prince, and Kido, the small, shrewd wire-puller appear repeatedly in Japan's fantastic story since 1937.

Two men on the list, Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima and Yakichiro Suma enjoy the doubtful distinction of having remained outside of Japan throughout the Pacific war.

Oshima, former Ambassador to Germany, was one of the main figures in drawing Japan into the Tripartite pact. Suma, Minister to Spain, probably was named for his activities in China, including service as Consul General at Nanking from 1933 to 1937.

Kido, the "cabinet maker," was the man principally responsible for selecting Tojo as Prime Minister in 1941. This factor alone has convinced most Japanese of Kido's war guilt.

The tightness of control exercised by Tojo and Kido was emphasized shortly after the war when they changed Imperial Court practice to permit exclusive audiences with the Emperor only by the Prime Minister and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. This permitted them to offer advice which none could overhear.

When I interviewed Kido, he

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War Guilty Must Be Punished, Humiliated, Declares Keenan; Vengeance Idea Denied

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Japanese war criminals must be punished and humiliated so that they will go down in history as ordinary felons of the lowest type, Joseph B. Keenan, special staff counsel for Gen. MacArthur aid today after his arrival from Washington to begin begin their prosecution.

"In the past a man lost only his prestige as did the Kaiser in World War I," said Keenan. "But now we must make the leaders endure personal punishment. We have come to the point where another war threatens the very existence of civilization and we must act firmly."

Keenan who formerly was the assistant to the attorney general under President Roosevelt said this top flight classification includes Cabinet members, army, navy and air officers and industrial leaders.

Must Pay for Responsibility

"The are those who, for any purpose whatsoever, joined in a plan to rule outside Japan by brute force," Keenan explained.

Keenan said "the best way I can describe what we are trying to do in Japan is to say that what a man does to start a war must be his personal responsibility. He must pay the price for his acts.

"In the United States we go to any length to punish a man for a single murder. We accuse two or three of conpiracy. Here, men are responsible for many deaths and for that we will prosecute them as we would in the United States.

"We have no idea of vengeance against any individual. We are trying each man as a leader of a nation that started a war.

"We are striking at the men such Hitler and Tojo who embarked on projects of temporary misleadership. It is worth a little time and some patience to record on the pages of history that they are a low grade deterring influence."

Reached Tokyo Friday

The Keenan party arrived in two planes, Thursday, landing at the airport at 7 p.m. and arriving in Tokyo at 9 p.m. Keenan is staying at the Imperial Hotel.

He was scheduled to call on General MacArthur sometime during Friday and will immediately undertake the task of preparing for the war crimes trials.

China Heads Meeting To Settle Civil Strife

Consultative Council to Meet On Dec. 10—New Clashes Along Great Wall

Kyodo-USIS

CHUNGKING, December 5.—Efforts to settle the Chinese civil conflicts are continuing and it is reported that the Political Consulative Council once scheduled to meet on November 20 will convene on December 10, UP reported. A Government spokesman said that Chow En-lai, Chinese Communist leader, is expected in Chungking on December 10 with seven Communist delegates.

Meanwhile, there were reports of new clashes between the Communists and Central Government forces along the Great Wall and north and east of Peiping where Nationalist forces were attempting to advance to Jehol.

Reds Want Coalition

Kyodo-AP

YENAN, China, December 5.—Liu Shao-chi, high Chinese Communist spokesman, declared that the party is opposed to the Russian-style Communists in China and its first concern was the founding of a democratic coalition government.

He said that the party is anxious for a democratic coalition and it is not interested in a separate Communist government even if the forthcoming peace talks with Chungking fails.

General Chu- Teh. Communist Commander-in-Chief, told reporters that the Communists did not dispute the Central Government's sovereignty over Manchuria, "but want a government there based on democratic principles."

Liu said his party believed that China could best revive under the long period of political economic democracy with capitalistic incentive in economic development.

Liu asserted that the Communists favor turning over the Japanese holdings in Manchuria to private capital except railroads and mines which would operate under the state control.

Niezialkowsy's Body Found

Kyodo-USIS

NEW YORK, December 5.—The body of Mieczyslaw Niezialkowsy, leader of the Polish Socialist Party, was found yesterday in the mass graves recently discovered at Palmira near Warsaw, according to the Polish press agency from Warsaw. Bodies of 40,000 victims of Nazi extermination were also reported to have been found in the Palmira graves.

Azerbaijan Is Scene Of Fresh Outbreaks

Iran Makes Third Request to Soviets—Hakimi Denies He Will Resign

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, December 6.—Thirty persons were killed in new outbreaks in Russian-occupied Azerbaijan Province, according to official radio reports from Tabritz.

Twenty-one gendarmes and two officers were reported slain at Sarab when the rebel Democrat party members attacked troop billets. Others, including the local police chief and the president of the local tribunal, were reported killed by insurrectionists in the vicinity of Maraon.

Makes Another Request

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, December 6.—The Iranian Government for the third time has requested the Soviet Government to permit passage of Iranian troops to Azerbaijan Province.

Iranian Premier Ibrahim Hakimi today denied he had any intention of resigning and asserted that it was his intention to continue attempts to settle the problem of Azerbaijan Province where the Government charges the separatists are agitating for independence.

Reports were widespread during the past week that the Premier would resign because of the situation in the northwest province and that he would be succeeded by a government which would favor the views of the Soviet Union.

Only 200 Genuine Rebels

Premier Hakimi of Iran told foreign correspondents in Teheran Thursday that in the disturbed northern province of Azerbaijan there were only 200 genuine rebels. He also declared that the self-styled national assembly was completely illegal, according to a BBC broadcast.

The Premier said he had no definite information about the Russian oil installations in northern Iran. He knew there were some installations, but he could not tell whether they were brought for oil or for water which is scarce in this region.

Bevin Detests Franco

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin replying to a House of Commons question Wednesday as to whether Britain was now giving political support to the present regime in Spain declared that the attitude of Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco has not changed, according to BBC. "We detest the regime" he said. "It is not only the man, it is the whole regime that the British Government has no sympathy with."

France Gets U.S. Loan

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The U.S. Export-Import Bank announced yesterday the signing of a ¥550,000,000 loan with the French Government. The loan will enable France to purchase materials which had been approved for transfer but had not yet been contracted for on VJ Day when the lend-lease loan was terminated.

French Body Begins Work

Kyodo-USIS

PARIS, December 5.—The constitutional committee of the national constituted assembly began its work yesterday on the general constitutional plan for a fourth republic.

Reparations Plan For Nippon Bared By Pauley, Friday

Envoy Says Demilitarization Of Japan Does Not Mean Deindustrialization

Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, Head of the U.S. Repatriations Mission, in a statement Friday disclosed the 10-point program for removal of Japan's industrial plants and equipment which he is recommending to President Truman.

Revealing the fact that Japan has a surplus of industrial plants and equipment, Pauley emphasized "To complete the demilitarization of Japan by taking it out will not mean the complete deindustrialization" of this country.

Pauley's Statement follows:

"Four years ago today Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. America will never forget the attack. Japan will never forget the consequences.

"The civilized world now faces two duties with regard to Japan. First, we must make impossible a militaristic comeback. There must never be another Pearl Harbor. Second, a way must be opened up for the development, in the future, of a self-respecting Japan, economically stable and committed politically, without reservations, to a democratic way of life. The work of the Reparations Mission entrusted to me by President Truman has been directed to the achievement of these two aims.

Comes to Conclusions

"General MacArthur has thrown open to me all the material available. After study of this material, consultation with the members of his staff, and extensive personal observations by myself and my staff, I have come to some firm conclusions.

"First and foremost, it is necessary to recognize that the equipment built up in Japan during the past generation consisted of plants for the purpose of waging wars of aggression. It was further over-expanded during the aggression in China, and was finally turned loose against the United Nations four years ago today.

In the course of the war, we damaged these war plants sufficiently to force Japan to surrender unconditionally. Because Japan surrendered without a last ditch stand, many people have assumed that she is now helpless industrially. The superficial appearance of many bombed cities encourage this easy view. The fact is that Japan's industrial equipment was overwhelmingly designed for war. Despite all the destruction, Japan still retains in workable condition, more plant and equipment than its rulers ever allowed to be used for civilian supply and consumption even in peaceful years. That surplus must be taken out. To complete the demilitarization of Japan by taking it out will not mean the complete deindustrialization of Japan. I want to be very emphatic on that point. Figures concerning one key industry will show what I mean. In steel, and in the machine tools and other machinery made from steel, Japan's own figures show that she still has, in workable condition, more than twice the facilities that she had when she invaded Manchuria in 1931.

Up to Japanese

"The removal of this surplus, especially to neighboring Asiatic countries, and also to other countries whose war effort and sacrifice entitle them to reparations, will help to raise their living standards without depressing the standards of Japan, since only excess capacities are in question. Lowered standards in Japan are primarily a question of political and administrative disorganization naturally resulting from a thoroughly deserved military defeat. It is up to the Japanese to elect themselves a government which will clean up that part of the mess.

"In reparations, I am recommending to President Truman an interim program of removals, to be begun as soon as apportionment and shipment can be supervised by Allied

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Police to Lose Sabres, Also Authoritative Air; When? . . . Nobody Knows

Some 70,000 police officers will have to say "sayonara" to their rattling sabres soon, according to the Home Ministry. The old-fashioned weapon, which had been worn for many years, is to be replaced by a suitable club, and no more unnecessary authoritative air, will be allowed. "Police officers cannot be acting as in olden days, and must cooperate with the public with the rapid advance of democratization," admitted the Home Ministry—with a less authoritative air. However, the Ministry could not reveal how soon.

Press, Radio to Feature 'Now It Can Be Told' Today

The veil of consorship which has enveloped the international scene since 1931 and prevented the Japanese public from learning the unpublished story of World War 2 was lifted today with the release of the first in a series of 20 articles on the history of the Pacific war. Compiled by CI & E, the history will appear serially in all Japanese language newspapers and a number of magazines.

The story will also be carried to the Japanese public in a series of "Now It Can Be Told" broadcasts, the first of which will be beamed to the radio audience over station JOAK at 8 p.m. Sunday (December 9).

The history, culled largely from the records of military and government files, is a factual summary of the political, economic and military forces which ignited the Far Eastern powder keg at Mukden in 1931 and exploded in the Pacific war a decade later.

Since the occupation an increasingly large number of Japanese people have literally swamped this headquarters with requests for information on the war. To satisfy this demand, the history will be published in its entirety in pamphlet form and distributed to the Japanese public.

The articles, comprising approximately 25,000 words, will shed information on a number of events which the Japanese leaders refused to reveal prior to and since the attack on Pearl Harbor, exactly four years ago today.

For the first time the Japanese public will be given an unadulterated account of the Mukden incident, the aggression in North China, the Rape of Nanking, the wholesale abandonment of Japanese troops in New Guinea and the sack of Manila. They will also have an opportunity to review U.S. opposition to Japanese aggression since the Manchurian incident and the consistent efforts which had been exerted to keep the war from spreading throughout the Pacific.

Included also is an account of the Battles of Midway, the Coral Sea, and others which the Japanese militarists withheld from the public.

Financial, Economic Programs of State Quizzed by Miyake

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Imperial suggestion for revision has been given.

Although the Prime Minister had on hand indirect reports on the opinions which Prince Fumimaro Konoye had submitted to the Throne, he refused to disclose them.

Tanaka then expressed the view that the functions of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Imperial Household Minister, senior statesmen, the Privy Council and a part of the House of Peers which are feudalistic should be eliminated and asked the reason why the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was abolished.

Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio who is in charge of Constitution amendment, replied by saying that the Government had nothing to do with the abolition of the organ because the institution of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was outside the jurisdiction of the Cabinet Ministers. The principle of democracy, according to Dr. Matsumoto, rules that the Ministers of State assume responsibility for actual State affairs. Dr. Matsumoto said he saw no necessity, from the viewpoint of practical administration, of touching on an office already abolished.

Tanaka's query as to how the Government was goingt to deal with the matters transferred to the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Minister following the abolition of the Office of the Lord Privy Seal elicited the reply from Dr. Matsumoto to the effect that the revision of the Office of the Imperial Household Minister was within the jurisdiction of the Imperial Court and was not a matter on which the Government should take any positive action.

Pointing out that the present situation was such that did not permit the Government to evade responsibility on the matter, the interpellator asked whether the Government will assume a positive attitude toward the proposed revision. Shidehara replied that although he was informed roughly of the particulars of the revision, he was in no position to disclose the contents.

When Tanaka urged the Government to suspend special treatment hitherto accorded to senior statesmen and dislodge them from the administration, the Prime Minister declared that there was no longer any institution such as the senior statesmen adding that the special treatment accorded to former Prime Ministers did not mena any right to interfere in administration.

Refuting Shidehara's statement, Tanaka pointed out that what might be called a senior statesmen bloc did exist and urged the Prime Minister to express definite opinion favoring the extermination of this caste, when Baron Shidehara asserted that senior statesmen had nothing to do with the formation of the former Higashikuni Cabinet and of his present Cabinet adding that it will not occur in the future either. The session went into recess at 12:40 p.m.

Meanwhile, the first meeting of the Lower House committee studying the agrarian reform bill was held Friday morning when Kunikichi Murakami, Progressive, was elected chairman.

The committee on Election Law amendment bill also met in a session Friday morning. Discussions centered around Government interference with the election and Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri admitted that the bill laid before the committee failed to include such articles as to strictly prohibit official interference in election campaigns. He promised to see that such interference will not be exercised in the forthcoming election and also to introduce another amendment to the Election Law at the next Diet session.

Reducing Armies in Austria

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 4.—The reduction of American, Russian, French and British forces occupying Austria has been proposed by Great Britain to the other three occupying Powers, a foreign office spokesman said yesterday. Britain also suggested recognition and maintenance of Austria's 1937 boundaries pending a final decision on frontiers.

McVay Pleads Not Guilty

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Captain Charles B. McVay III pleaded not guilty of charges of negligence and inefficiency in the loss of the cruiser Indianapolis sunk last July in the Philippine sea. The first witness, Lieutenant Joseph Waldren said the Indianapolis was warned that submarines were en route and McVay was instructed to zigzag at his own discretion.

Anglo-U.S. Loan Pact Signed

An Anglo-U.S. loan agreement was signed at the State Department on Friday morning, acording to a London broadcast, which reported that Lord Halifax signed for Britain. The rumored amount is for £1,100,000,000 to be repaid in 50 years at two per cent interest.

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

Interpellation on the Government bill for reforming the agricultural land system was the outstanding feature at the plenary session of the House of Representatives, Thursday afternoon. The plenary session was called at 1:47 p.m., and the resignation of Nobutaka Shioden and Tadataka Ikezaki, both Independents, were acknowledged by the House.

Shinkuro Murayasu, Liberal, was the first interpellator on the bill for reforming the agricultural land system. He contended that the proposed plan of buying up privately owned land through State authority will constitute the principle of the State ownership of land and will involve a danger of violating the Constitution as regard private ownership. He asked whether Government has confidence in buying up lands by force, or has intention to organize a ministry for supervising irrigation and water resources.

State Minister Joji Matsumoto explained that the proposed bill stipulates only the sales of lands under mutual negotiation between the parties concerned, and compulsory sales will be undertaken only when such negotiations are impossible. This does not violate the Constitution, being the application of the second clause of Article 27 which provides for cases necessary for public welfare. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura also replied that there is no fear of the dishonest division of lands as such cases could be taken care of by the proposed reform.

Fair Representation

In reply to the question by Rikizo Hirano, Social Democrat, asking for the explanation of the structure of the Agricultural Land Committee, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister replied that the Committee will be composed of five members each representing the land owners, self-cultivating farmers and tenant farmers, giving equal representation to all concerned. They will handle the questions of land division, tenancy rentals and other problems.

Toyomitsu Isaka, Progressive, asked on the possible effect of the fluctuation of currency value on farm rentals. The Agriculture and Forestry Minister replied that when any particular change in currency value is noted, a proper step will be taken—it is necessary that the tenancy rental be changed in line with the trend of commodity prices.

A bill for overcoming the present coal supply crisis was presented to the House by Fusajiro Ichinomiya and 55 others. The Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara asked the cooperation of the people for increasing the coal production.

The session adjourned at 6:05 p.m.

Coal Situation Discussed

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives discussed the coal supply situation and measures for increasing coal output at its plenary session held on Thursday afternoon.

When the afternoon session was opened at 1:50 p.m. Tokuo Nanjo asked for the details of the coal supply situation for railways. Transportation Minister Tanaka explained that the railways require 500,000 tons of coal monthly and adding that the supply is steadily declining, declared that after consultation with all other Ministries concerned, efforts are now being made to supply 300,000 tons for Honshu, and 110,000 tons for Hokkaido and Kyushu.

Nanjo then asked about the coal supply for iron and steel, sulphuric ammonia, gas, and salt manufacturing industries. Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara disclosed that plants of Yawata Iron Works and the Nippon Steel Tubing Company are barely operating, and that the same can be said of sulphuric ammonia works.

In reply to the query whether the Government has intention to requisition workers for coal mining, Welfare Minister Ashida declared that although free employment is the government policy at present, if the required quota cannot be filled, it is intended to requisition about 60,000 by the end of the present year.

Peers Under Study

Shoichi Miyake, Social Democrat, said that it would be proper for the Government to announce the deprivation of Peers of special political privileges. Prime Minister Shidehara replied that the Government is now studying the problem of depriving Peers of special political privileges along with the investigation into the revision of the House of Peers Law.

Interpellator Miyake also questioned on the abolition of the pension system and the institution of a social insurance system. Welfare Minister Ashida replied that both the Government and people agree on the necessity of unifying the present complicated social insurance system, and the matter will be studied. It is intended to extend the present people's insurance system by cooperating with the industrial associations in rural districts and with consumers' associations in urban districts, he said.

Miyake then contended that in order to democratize education it is necessary to give proper education to girls, to establish private primary and secondary schools, and to remove the discriminating difference between government and private schools. Education Minister Maeda expressed full agreement to the opinion presented by the interpellator.

The establishment of the cooperative economic principle to replace the profit-making capitalistic structure in order to democratize the people's economy was urged by Shoichi Miyake. Replying to his question, Finance Minister Shibusawa that while the dissolution of Zaibatsu abolished the vast monopolizing and controlling structure, it must be encouraged in each enterprise to have as many individuals participate. But that does not imply the division into small enterprises, and, in some fields, operations under large capital is necessary, he said. He added that the change cannot come all at once, but at present the foremost object is to increase production.

The session closed at 4:32 p.m.

Viewing The Diet

The Government bill for revision of the agricultural land system was first submitted to the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and interpellations on the bill have been continued at the plenary session of the House for two days, Wednesday and Thursday, by almost ten members. At first, a large number of interpellators had been announced, but by consultations among the negotiating bodies, the number has been reduced.

This bill is epoch-making in the history of the agricultural administration of Japan. It is a great renovation which was not even dreamed of at the time Ikuo Oyama, who is now in the United States, and other leaders opened a fight for speedy liberation of the farmers with the democratic awakening in the entire industrial field of Japan. The abrupt rise from age-old feudalistic slavery to keeping in step with the present reform move is a great blow to landowners. However, the democratization of the social system is an absolute order.

Yet there are brakes set on the reforms. It has been already pointed out that the elements forming the Diet have still have a conservative coloring. It has even become evident that the Diet is scheming to shelve the bill by not completing its examination. Knowing it is disadvantageous to oppose the bill directly, the Diet seems to be planning to bury it.

Teiichi Nishikawa of the Progressive Party, said at Wednesday's session. "The Government presented this bill to the Diet fully knowing the shortness of the present session. Does it not mean that the Government intends to evade the responsibility for obstacling the democratization of the farming community system of Japan, in case the examination of the bill is not completed during the session?"

This statement may be interpreted as an underplot for the shelving bill.

Then, in the attitude of Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura, who is replying to such criticisms on the bill, we find one outstanding peculiarity. Putting on and taking off spectacles to read documents, putting his head forward and stooping slightly, he explains in detail that the democratic rebirth of the farming village is only possible by this bill and that there is no other way for the solution of the future food problem but through the present bill.

Though ordinarily, he speaks in such a low tone of voice that it is almost difficult to hear him, he speaks in a loud and clear voice so far as this bill is concerned. This attitude shows his confidence, and makes one think of the "Statesmen's ardor" as not seen in the present Diet which is full of inaction and unlively discussion. We saw the same attitude in the late Keikichi Tanomogi, Communications Minister at the time when the bill for the national control of electric power was discussed in the Diet.

At that time, the question of the national control of electric power marked the beginning of the strong fascistic restraint, as a prerequisite for the oppression against private property of big enterprises in Japan. Thus, the electric power control bill met fierce opposition, and Communications Minister Tanomogi devoted himself to the passage of the bill at the risk of his life".

The case of Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura, however, is quite opposite to that of Mr. Tanomogi. One was acting for fascistic control, and the other for democratic liberation. Of course, in regard to the "Statesmen's ardor", there is no difference.

Since his appointment, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura travelled through rural districts and talked intimately with the farming people. He says, "I intend to divide my land among tenant farmers, when the bill is passed by the Diet."

The bill for the reform of the agricultural land system which is a demand of the times and most urgent at present was submitted to the House only three days ago. The bill on the labor union law is expected to be discussed at the Diet today or tomorrow. The intention of the Government to delay the presentation of the bill should be pointed out, despite the eager wish of Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura and Welfare Minister Ashida. How is the Diet going to handle this bill? The responsibility of the Government and the Diet is becoming important.

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Arrest of Konoye, Kido and 7 Others Ordered by Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

frankly acknowledged he had advised the Emperor not to oppose the rising war clamor within Japan just before the outbreak of hostilities. At the surrender he said he joined in advising capitulation because "Japan was beaten to her knees." In other words, Kido is a typical Japanese opportunist who is shrewd enough to she ahead.

The gray-haired bespectacled former official always has been conscious of his power. But he has a nerveless impersonal attitude toward his own life, and he probably will take imprisonment at calmly as any of the suspects. During the surrender two attempts were made against his life, but he took no special precautions and told me he was "ready for what may come."

Konoye's Career Shattered

TOKYO, (AP) December 6.—Naming of Prince Konoye as a suspected war criminal shattered the long paradoxical career of a first-ranking statesman who combined a professed friendship with the United States with leadership of Japan's policy of Asiatic imperialism.

Three times the tall, suave prince was Prime Minister. The first time—June 4, 1937 to January 4, 1939—Japan marched into China and though later Konoye said he "regretted" the aggression, he plainly asserted the so-called New Order in East Asia.

The second time—July 22, 1940 to July 17, 1941—Japan concluded the fateful three-power pact of 1940 with Germany and Italy—an act which the Oriental Economist declared "rendered the war of Greater East Asia inevitable."

The third time—July 18, 1941 to October 17, 1941—he yielded the Government to his War Minister, General Hideki Tojo, who carried Japan into the attack on Pearl Harbor and the costly Pacific war.

Konoye somehow came to be known as a "liberal," but he was the originator of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1940 which eliminated political parties in Japan. He has contended since that the association was designed to control militarists who were acquiring more power than the civil government, "through united support of the people."

After the fall of his third cabinet, Konoye said, he knew war was inevitable but "I didn't know how or when it would come."

SCAP rebuked the Prince on November with the statement that he was not selected by Allied authorities to revise the Japanese Constitution. Konoye insisted the work was started upon the personal suggestion of General Douglas MacArthur.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

(Continued from Thursday)

"Look, Mr. Gentleman," the short one said, suddenly coming to attention, "the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has even brought freedom of speech to my squadron leader. I never saw him talk like this before."

Crumbling into a slouch again, he hic-cupped and eyed the reporter with an apologetic smile. He rubbed the knees of his pantaloons and looked at them with disgust, fingering the soiled mustard green wool. He stole a glance at his taller companion, hesitatingly reached out and touched his togs.

The ex-squadron leader took off his aged service cap and apologized to the passengers. "My mate is a good boy," he muttered, "don't mind him if he gets too talkative."

The smaller fellow swayed, slapped his senior on the back. "Shut up you!" He shuffled two short steps nearer to his companion and whispered something in his ear. He whirled around and addressed the reporter again.

Past Mejiro, Takatanobaba, the late Yamate tram crawled along the tracks like a turtle toward Shinjuku.

"Mr. Gentleman," he blurted. And then he revealed that they were former Kamikaze fliers, only they were among the lucky "suiciders" to come out of the ordeal and live to tell about it.

According to his story they saw action in the southern islands but they just couldn't stomach the idea of crash-diving into a target. He said they always returned to their base with a good excuse, determined that they would fulfill their mission on their next flight.

In late July they were fortunately transferred to Tachikawa. On August 15, he added, immediately after Japan's surrender they jumped into their planes and flew all over the country, knowing that they would, perhaps, never fly again.

He paused and ran his hand over his mouth.

"You know, Mr. Gentleman," he bluntly said, "GHQ's list of war criminals and suspected war criminals is impressive and I approve of it. Imagine all those big-wigs, including princes, have misled us into the act of war."

He rocked a little, slapped his friend on the back and said with a laugh, "I'm certainly taking advantage of freedom of speech, eh?"

His countenance clouded. "But what scares me," he ventured with a shudder, "is that one of these days I might be listed, too."

Then he broke into a popular Japanese song, "a fool has to die before you can cure him of his habits."

Everyone chuckled with delight.

The tram finally pulled into the Shinjuku station. The three GIs in the carriage ahead rushed for the Tachikawa tram.

Most of the passengers left. The two ex-Kamikaze fliers got off with dubious steps and disappeared into the cold misty December night.

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Reparations Plan For Nippon Bared By Pauley, Friday

(Continued from Page 1)

observers. These interim removals will probably be below the total sum which the Allied governments will eventually allocate to reparations. The interim removals should remove all doubts on the subject of policy, and set the pattern for implementing action.

I am recommending that the following quantities of plant and equipment, in the following catagories, be designated for interim removal:

Machine Tools

"1. Half the capacity for the manufacture of machine tools.

"2. All equipment in all Japanese army and navy arsenals (except for equipment useful solely for making arms, ammunition, and implements of war, which will be destroyed), in the entire aircraft industry, in all plants making ball bearings and roller bearings, and in all plants making aircraft engines. I estimate that the interim plan will remove from Japan between 350,000 and 400,000 machine tools.

Shipyards

"3. All equipment and accessories in 20 shipyards to the extent it is not needed for the repair of shipping essential to the occupation.

Steel

"4. All steel working capacity in excess of 2,500,000 tons per year. Japan's admitted present steel capacity is in excess of 11,000,000 tons, as compared with 1930 when Japan produced 2,300,000 tons of ingot and consumed only 1,700,000 tons of finished steel.

Electric Power

"5. Half of the coal-burning electric generating plants in Japan. This will leave enough for stand-by use to supplement hydro-electric plants.

"6. All contact process sulphuric acid plants, except those necessary to recover waste gases from zinc, lead, copper and other heavy metal smelters; the most modern of Japan's four large Solvay process soda-ash plants, and 20 out of 41 of the most modern large plants for the production of caustic soda.

Light Metals

"7. All capacity for producing magnesium and alumina, and for the reduction of alumina to aluminum, except facilities for processing scrap, and all strip mills, rolling mills, extrusion presses, etc., used in finishing magnesium and aluminum.

"I have also made several other recommendations to President Truman, listed below:

External Assets

"8. Deprive all Japanese, including the Japanese Government, the Emperor and the Imperial Household, and the Zaibatsu, of the ownership or control of any assets located Japan proper, including Formosa, Korea, the Manchurian and other provinces of China, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies, as well as other Allied and neutral countries. All Japanese financial and economic penetration of other countries must be wiped out.

Gold and Precious Metals

"9. The bulk of the gold and other precious metals now amassed in Japan should be shipped to the United States Mint in San Francisco, to be held in custody pending decision as to its disposal. The shipment of this treasure will not prejudice any later decision as to its use to pay for occupation cost, imports, reparations, or restitution.

Zaibatsu

"10. To aid in carrying out the policies which General MacArthur has announced for destroying the big holding companies or Zaibatsu, I have recommended that in reparations removable from Japan priority be given to properties owned or controlled by the Zaibatsu. Other factors being equal, a plant owned or controlled by one of the Zaibatsu should be taken in preference to one owned by independent private enterprise. When this job has been completed, it will contribute materially to the rehabilitation and stabilization of Eastern Asia as a whole. This program will also open to the Japanese people themselves an honorable, industrious, and peaceful future. We must always remember, that in comparison with the peoples she has overrun, Japan has the last priority."

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SCAP Takes Step On Coal Situation

Authorizes Limiting Mine Supply Output to Ease Grave Fuel Shortage

The Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Powers, on Thursday, authorized limited production of certain essential mine supplies based on estimates received from the Japanese Government agencies in order to relieve the grave coal situation, with which Japan is now confronting.

In a SCAP memorandum under date of December 6, the Japanese Government was directed to take immediate steps to increase the production of coal in view of the current serious coal shortage and the need for remedial action to prevent an impending economic crisis.

It was directed that the authorized limited production of certain essential mine supplies be accomplished without delay together with action to solve other problems connected with the mining of coal, including transportation and the recruiting of labor.

Within 48 hours upon receipt of the directive, a representative of the Japanese Government must report to the Allied Supreme Headquarters with information regarding remedial action taken in compliance with the directive and estimates of the increase in coal production which such action will accomplish.

It is learned that SCAP will issue instructions regarding future reports.

Coal Shortage Acute

Virtually signalling a "stop" to the revival of Japan's peacetime industry, the coal output throughout the country is steadily on the decrease with the total stock placed at 2,735,000 tons in November, according to figures recently made public by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The month under review witnessed an unheard-of decrease in coal output which broke the level of 500,000 tons while that of this month is also hardly likely to attain the 500,000 figure.

Though the shipment of a part of the coal stock, according to the Commerce and Industry Ministry, is impossible due to lack of stovedores and other reasons, the authorities concerned are trying to ship to places of demand a total of 1,370,000 tons. However, even the present stock is now showing a sizable decrease on account of the remarkably diminishing of output.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry's report tabulated the details of the total stock of coal as follows:

(Unit: one thousands tons)

Name of districts	Am't. stored at pits	amount stored at ports	total
Hokkaido	797	124	921
Joban	71	none	71
Ube	175	14	189
Kyushu	939	615	1,554
Grand total	1,982	753	2,735

U.S. TO GET WAR PICTURES

A project is under way to send a set of picked war pictures out of more than 100 masterpieces painted by famed Japanese painters of the Japanese and Western schools by order of the army and navy during the war to the United States to be on view for the American public, according to the Asahi.

These pictures, the paper disclosed, were painted by such noted painters as the late Kansetsu Hashimoto, Ryushi Kawabata, Hoshun Yamaguchi, Kenji Yoshioka, Tsugují Fujita, Kenichi Nakamura, Usaburo Ihara, Saburo Miyamoto, Goro Tsuruta Naoto Nakamura and others. Major General Casey and other members of Wartime Artistic Works Section, on viewing the pictures, expressed the opinion that they had not only fulfilled the mission as pictures of wartime propagand but also have high artistic value.

It is being arranged that these war pictures which are being housed in various places in the country are to be gathered in Tokyo for selection to be sent to the United States. It was also revealed that Tsugiji Fujita, noted painter of the Western school, has been appointed by SCAP as an interpreter to go to the United States in company with the selected pictures.

Currency, Assets Impounded

The Japanese Government has been ordered by SCAP to impound all currency, securities and other assets of the special account of the Japan Securities Exchange, and to prohibit any transactions in them, according to a PRO announcement on Wednesday.

Oshima Says He Was Prepared for Arrest As Evacuee Ship Reaches Uraga Thursday

Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, former Ambassador to Germany who had been instrumental for the Axis ties between Japan and Germany, arrived at Uraga on Thursday aboard the General Randall from San Francisco together with 185 diplomats and journalists as well as over 1,500 Japanese evacuees from America.

Accompanied by two aides, Mr. Oshima set foot on Japanese soil for the first time in five years with the chilling knowledge that he will soon face trial as a war suspect. He told reporters aboard the ship that he was fully prepared for the arrest order.

He declared that he learnt of Japan's defeat at New Bedford Hot Springs in Pennsylvania where he had been confined since July.

Queried as to what he thought was the cause of the defeat, the former Ambassador declared, "We were defeated in the fact of the enormous production power of the Allied countries backed by the United States." Declaring that he has had opportunity to study America during his stay there he said he was fully convinced of the titantic strength and enormous productive power and resources of the United States.

Together with Mr. Oshima were Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, brother of the new war suspect Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and Nejiko Suwa, world-famed violinist. The ex-Premier's younger brother is Japan's only symphony conductor. He stated he had studied music while in Germany and expressed the desire to continue his work in Japan.

He was captured by the United States army in Germany.

Nejiko Suwa told reporters that since music was her life she wished to continue her studies. She was moved from Paris to Berlin last August and took refuge in southern Germany just prior to V-E day. During her stay she gave about 10 concerts.

Now aged 26, the young violinist returned after 10 years abroad. She carried with her the precious Stradivari violin given to her by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

The General Randall also brought back 1,502 Japanese pioneers in America, many of whom are well over 80 years old, and some 100 Japanese-Americans who had denounced their American citizenship.

The evacuees included 882 from the Santa Fe camp in New Mexico, 450 from the Tule Lake camp in California and 170 from the Bismark camp in North Dakota. They were taken to the Kurihama repatriation reception center until they can get traveling accommodations.

Most of the returning evacuees probably will find themselves stranded, the majority of them having had homes in Hiroshima or Okinawa.

NAMING WAR SUSPECTS

Communist Party to Reveal List at Rally Today

A list of some 1,000 persons, responsible either for war crimes or for infringement of human rights, will be announced at mass rallies to be held today, anniversary of the outbreak of the Pacific War in Tokyo and six other big cities under the sponsorship of the Communist Party and five other leftist organizations.

At the head of the list will be the names of the Emperor and Empress.

The objective in announcing the list is to clarify the war responsibility of the persons named through action of the Japanese themselves, apart from the pursuit of war guilt being conducted by the Allied authorities.

The mass rally here in Tokyo will be held at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, from 1 p.m. Under the chairmanship of Susumu Kamimura, a leftist lawyer, some ten persons, including Yoshio Shiga and Shigeji Tsuboi, are expected to adress the meeting. Other cities where rallies will be held include Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Yokohama, Sapporo and Fukushima.

RADIO PROGRAM

Saturday, December 8

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Round-Up; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—Here's To The West; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Echoes Of Broadway; 1200—Remember; 1215—Yank Bandstand; 1230—NEWS; 1245—MOUNTAINAIRS; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Rhythm For Saturday; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Metropolitan Opera; 1600—Hall Of Fame; 1630—Shower Of Stars; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Serenade In Blue; 1730—Jubilee; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTS-NEWS; 1830—Tommy Dorsey; 1900—Jack Kirkwood; 1915—Jimmy Carroll; 1930—Our Foreign Policy; 2000—Hit Parade; 2030—Saturday Nite Serenade; 2100—It Pays To Be Ignorant; 2130—National Barn Dance; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0630—English exercise; 0700—News; Weather; Program; Music; 0800-0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; 1100—National School Hour; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Pipe organ; 1230—Shinko Wind Music Band; 1330—Women's Hour; 1330—Concert; 1430—Music; 1500—News; 1530—Teachers' Hour; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; Program; Music; 1930—Piano solo; 2030—Dance music; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630-0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1880—News; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Radio Tokyo Band; Drama; 2030—Light Music.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST TOKUDA

Red Leader Charged by Diet Memoer For Making Slanderous Remarks

A libel suit against Kyuichi Tokuda, leader of the Communist Party, has been brought to the Osaka Public Procurator's Office by Ryoichi Sasagawa, leader of the ultra-nationalist Kokusui Domei and a war criminal suspect.

The charge against Tokuda are based on a speech delivered by the Communist leader in Osaka on October 19 and published in the Akahata, a Communist organ, on November 7. During the course of the speech, Tokuda vehemently attacked the war-profiteering of the Zaibatsu and reactionary organizations. As an illustration, Tokuda cited the case of Sasagawa, who, the Communist leader claimed, amassed a fortune amounting to ¥100,000,000.

Leaders of the National Federation of Toilers, which in reality is the reorganized Kokusui Domei, took a serious view of the matter in the belief that Tokuda intentionally slandered Sasagawa out of political motive. Urged by his former followers, Sasagawa, who is a member of the Diet, filed a suit on libel against the Communist leader with the Osaka Public Procurator's Office on November 27.

Magazine Making Debut

A new monthly literary magazine, World Literature, edited mainly by members of the Kinki Pen Club will be issued from the latter part of this month by the World Literature Company in Kyoto. The first issue contains Japanese translations of works by O'Henry, Andre Gide, Lin Yu-tang and an article on American culture and motion picture industry by Hikaru Shimizu, Japan's foremost commentator on motion pictures.

Leading Barristers Call on MacArthur

Kiyose and Delegation Present Judiciary Reform Plan to Allied Commander

Ichiro Kiyose, well-known attorney-at-law and famous defense attorney for the celebrated Omotokyo sect, and other members of the Bar Association for Judicial Reform called upon General Douglas MacArthur at 1 p.m. on Friday to present a fundamental reform plan for the Japanese judiciary, as well as various important aspects of Japanese legal practice. Hiroshi Sato, ex-president of the Tokyo Bar Association; Shinzo Kobayashi, judicial scholar; Sadakichi Hitomatsu MP. and lawyer; Koitsu Sakuma, ex-president of the Tokyo Bar Association, and Kakiwa Gokijo also accompanied the delegation.

The committee members of the Bar Association for Judicial Reformed had met on Monday evening at the Chuotel in Marunouchi for the further discussion of the reforms as well as the war criminal issues.

"We cannot overlook the contribuatory factors, which caused the disastrous war. There is no trustworthy judiciary in Japan, and no worthy right is recognized although we have been calling ourselves a civilized nation. It was all a fantasy," declared Kiyose, president of the Reform Organization.

"Let me point out some of the contributory factors of this war. If the judges had acted with conscience and rendered the just decisions on the February 26th and May 15th incidents, there would not have been war and we would not have had to suffer unnecessarily. The judges were incapable of handling an important case. The democratization of Japan is getting wide support and gaining impetus rapidly. However, this country cannot expect to carry on a democratic government with these incapable judges in the benches," he stated.

He said the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was a mere clerk. "The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the United States and the Lord Chancellor in Britain are experienced and respectable legal minded persons, whereas the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Japan has no practical legal experience. He never sits in the bench and he cannot even write an opinion for a case. tI is essential to have a judge with practical legal experience—not a mere clerk or an office boy."

Judiciary Reform Sought

Approximately 5,000 lawyers of Japan have organized the Bar Association for Judicial Reform and all seeking fundamental reform of Japan's judiciary in connection with the democratization movement in this country. They believe that Japan cannot take a forward step without reforming the current judicial system as the tongues of the people are tightly tied up.

The Bar Association for Judicial Reform contends that Japan made a move toward democracy and liberalism following World War I, and that the establishment of a parliamentary system was on the verge of consummation. However, a reaction began to set in around 1930 and 1931, with the military insisting on the independence of the supreme command, the reactionary groups attacking the doctrine which held the Emperor to be an organ of the Constitution, and the bureacrats trying to keep in time with both, until finally a series of terrorist incidents arose such as the March 15th incident in 1932 and the February 26th incident in 1936. From that time on freedom of speech was lost in Japan, publication of books and papers on liberalism and democracy was prohibited, scholars subscribing to such doctrine were confined and university professors were driven from their posts.

The Bar Association delegates are taking steps along the following lines:

1—To effect a fundamental reform of the judicial system and to adopt a system of unified judiciary so as to rid the judicial system of its bureaucratic character;

2—To recognize the right of a defendant to bring charge in court against the attacks of the police, public procurators and preliminary judges, so as to assure the security of personal rights;

3—To deny the legal efficacy of any evidence obtained by torture or other illegal methods;

4—To establish the sanctity of fundamental personal rights through the dismissal of such offending judicial officials.

In connection with the proposed judicial reforms, Kakiwa Gokijo, declared that it is regrettable that illegal arrests, torture, cruel treatment and other similar outrages against personal rights do not cease in spite of the continuous cry for freedom and accusation against the malicious treatment of police. Such outrages should be brought to an end quickly.

"There were some 50,000 torture cases during the past ten years, but hardly any guilty official was brought into the court and punished. There is a serious defect in our law and it should be promptly corrected. And personal rights should be secured. Our Supreme Court holds that it is in the power of the judges to admit or reject any evidence, particularly written confessions, even though there is proof that it was obtained by torture. That is the situation which has led the police and public procurators to force confessions from defendants by inhuman torture and gross indignities," he explained.

POLICE CHIEFS RESHUFFLED

108 Persons in 41 Stations in Metropolitan Areas Affected

Together with the announcement of the retirement of 14 police superintendents, the Metropolitan police made public the wholesale change in the chiefs of the 41 police stations under its jurisdiction and other personnel involving in all 108 persons on Thursday, according to the Mainichi.

The present sweeping shift has been made in view of the conditions now, on consideration of character and ability. Particular attention has been paid to placing men able to cope with matters relevant to maintenance of law and order in the important police stations.

Also with the revision of the internal government organization and the abolition of the economic police department, the section handling problems within the economic police department will be incorporated in the peace section of the Metropolitan police about December 10.

Hears Yomiuri-Hochi's Rift

The extraordinary subcommittee of the standing labor dispute mediation committee of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office named to deal with the dispute between the employes of the Yomiuri-Hochi and Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the newspaper, over the reform of the newspaper's setup, began its work on Wednesday.

Waseda Plans Radio Station

Preparations are being made by the Engineering Department of Waseda University to set up a school broadcasting station. With the Natural Science Department contributing material and technical skill and with many of the professors givng their guidance the students expect to complete arrangements during the winter holidays for a broadcasting room with an eight kilowatt transmitter, according to the Asahi.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A DISPLAY of attractive lady's kimono and fancy goods, etc. American army is cordially welcome. Apply every Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Ryuko-Do (T. Toyama). 75, Higashi Tamagawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

AMERICAN Devry movie camera, suitable for newspaperman, 35mm. Lens 3.5, to highest bidder. Apply Box 56, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CENTURY dictionary, published by the Century Co., New York. (7,046). History of The World War 1914, published by the Times, London, in XV volumes. Apply Box 69, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JUNKER and Ruh stove, modern type, Rentan stoves, clothes press, Garden chairs. Apply Fukatsu. Tomikaza-cho, 2-chome No. 20, Koishikawa-ku.

ROYAL typewriter, 18 inch carriage, latest model, brand new, in perfect condition. Apply Box 57, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK raincoat (rubberized) brand new, color black, for immediate sale. (Size: medium). Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK, cushion and table center, brand new, with 'donsu' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SWISS and Japanese wrist watches. English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x9ft and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

TWO box spring beds, one baby's bed with mattress, large cupboard, stove, futon, electric fan, lady's and clothes. Apply Del Re. Itari Bunka Kaikan, Kojimachi Sambancho.

WRIST watch, Swiss make, Men's shoes, size No. 11. Apply Box 58, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FILE index cards, white and colored, also index card box or cabinet. Apply Box 59, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome Kanda Tokyo.

SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Either in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please give full details. Apply Box 54, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th Floor, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

MARRIED couple desires two furnished or partly furnished rooms preferably foreign style with use of kitchen and bathroom in or near Yokohama or Tokyo. Apply Box 60, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NISEI (newspaperman) seeks small house or rooms, preferably in Tokyo or Yokohama. Will teach English. Please give full details. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

JAPANESE 'futon' (bedding) wanted in exchange for man's shoes (gunka), and 'sagyo-gi', both brand new. Apply Box 62, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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GENTLEMAN educated in America, with many years of business experience, seeks part time work in Tokyo or Yokohama as business assistant, interpreter, or translator. Also will translate reports to be submitted to Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters. Apply Box 68, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE girl student wishes to teach Japanese to American ladies with a views to studying English. Apply Box 67, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED Japanese conversation lessons preferably by Japanese student. Apply Box 66, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

M OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 2nd floor Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1685.

THE Requiem Mass of the late Mr. Jules Pierre Darbier will be held at the Sacred Heart Church 43 Bluff Yoko., on Sunday Dec. 9th at 2 p.m. Funeral service will follow at the Foreign Cemetery.

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JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1945

The Coal Crisis

Consciousness of the critical coal shortage is being dinned into the public to the point of satiety by newspaper and radio. Even more compelling of attention are the suspension of heating facilities, the shutting off of the gas supply, the curtailment of the railway service, and other inconveniences and hardships which are the direct result of the lack of coal.

Less generally realized, perhaps, but most serious of all is the irreparable damage which the shortage of coal may cause to the recovery of Japanese industry. As Colonel R. J. Ballard of the Eighth Army warned a few days ago, the reconversion of Japanese industry to meet the essential needs of the nation may well be set back from the estimated two or three years to as long as ten years if the industries are allowed to close up this winter because of lack of coal. At a time like the present when the Japanese people are suffering incalculable privation from the lack of essential consumers' goods, the shutting down of what few industries that managed to emerge intact from the war would be nothing short of catastrophic.

The cause of this coal shortage is the lack of labor to work the mines. The Korean and Chinese laborers who formerly worked in the mines are no longer available. Japanese laborers simply refuse to go to the mines. The attempt to recruit 60,000 miners by the end of the year and 70,000 more by next March seems destined to end in flat failure as less than half the expected number are volunteering. Various industrial companies are sending special squads of their employees on temporary assignments to the mines, but this can obviously be nothing but a small-scale and inefficient makeshift. Apparently nothing remains but to resort to a forced requisitioning of labor, but this also can be nothing but a most unsatisfactory and undesirable expediency. The situation is ironic indeed when there are millions of unemployed who should be glad of the opportunity to secure any kind of renumerative work.

Why are the laborers so unwilling to go to the mines? Certainly it would be a blind accusation to put the blame on the perverseness of the workers. There must be some very good reasons why so few people care to become miners.

Some of the more pressing reasons have of course been recognized and are rapidly being remedied. Fear of violence at the hands of the former Korean miners, who sought vengeance for their previous mistreatment in some cases by rioting, has been removed by adequate police protection offered by the American military authorities and by the rapid repatriation of the Koreans. The absence of living quarters near the mines is being taken care of by the removal of the former Korean miners who are no longer working. The inadequate food rations, which were a most serious matter for it is ridiculous to expect men to be able to carry on such heavy labor as mining on an empty stomach, are being at least partially corrected through the Government's decision to allot special rations to the miners. The shortage of proper clothing and shoes is a matter which should be capable of being corrected. All these recent improvements should help.

But the chief reason is a more fundamental one than can be met by a few palliatives. That reason is that the miners in Japan have traditionally been treated as being hardly better than slaves. Working hours have been long the working conditions atrocious, the work itself hard, living quarters squalid, food miserable, medical attention inadequate, recreational facilities non-existent, and the social amenities at a minimum level. Only the dregs of society would remain in such an occupation, and it has been a common saying that any criminal would be safe if he sought refuge as a miner for the police would not think it worth the while to hunt out a suspect from the mines.

This situation has persisted because of the system of oppression which took it for granted that the miners existed solely for the purpose of being exploited by the operators. There was no real recognition of the rights of the miners as human beings entitled to a decent standard of living. Today the monetary renumeration has been made relatively generous, and the food is being improved. But the other conditions, particularly the strict and oppressive attitude of the mine operators toward the miners, remain too little improved. Or if some improvements have been made, they have not been sufficient to convince the workers that mining has become an attractive occupation. No wonder few people care to go to the mines!

With the inevitable growth of the labor union movement, the miners will in time demand and secure decent treatment for themselves. That is as sure as fate. But the process, if left to take its natural course, may take months or years and entail disputes, strikes, and violence.

If the operators are wise, they should realize that it will be more profitable for them to improve the lot of the workers voluntarily before the workers wrest the improvements for themselves by pressure or violence. Simple humanity and a social conscience should dictate such a course, but even enlightened self-interest should make it clear that a large and contented mining force attracted by good working conditions will produce more and thus yield greater profits to the mine owners that a small and unhappy mining force working reluctantly and rebelliously under conditions which can only breed inefficiency. And if the mine owners have neither the social intelligence nor the business capacity to operate their mines with profit in the interest of the miners as well as themselves, a democratic government will feel it incumbent to take over the mines itself in some drastic scheme for the nationalization of the mines.

The present coal crisis, dangerous a threat to the economic well-being of the nation as it is, may serve a good purpose if it succeeds in stimulating a fundamental reform in the basic system which has too long prevailed in the Japanese mining industry.

'Prayerful Plea'

Boston Herald

Messrs. Truman, Attlee and King all believe, apparently, that the San Francisco Charter is not sufficient. They say in one of the concluding passages that the world cannot banish "the scourge of war from the earth" except "by giving whole hearted support to the United Nations Organization and by consolidating and extending its authority." That sounds like an outright endorsement of the majority views expressed at the recent conference in London.

The report as a whole seems a sort of combination of a prayerful plea for peace and a docket drawn up for the first meeting of the United Nations. It does not appear to change in the slightest the relation of the United States, Canada and England to Russia or to other countries.

'Era of Pacification'

Washington Post

This newspaper has hitherto felt that safeguards are a necessary accompaniment of complete atomic confidence. To be sure, there is no foolproof safeguard. But all relations pend upon good faith, and we have a right to expect that some evidence of it shall be forthcoming from the Soviet Union.

A world organization cannot hope to make any headway if one of its pillars insists upon remaining a hermit. It will now be the task of the three atomic powers to negotiate with Moscow in the spirit of the new compact. On these negotiations will depend whether the world is going to lapse into the worst kind of power politicking or whether the UNO will have a smooth and hopeful launching.

Many Hospital Beds Empty

The Japanese Government on Wednesday reported to SCAP Public Health and Welfare Section that there is no crowding of Japanese hospitals. Of 127,539 hospital beds, only 71,890 were occupied during the first week of November, said a PRO announcement.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Reply to Mr. Waldrep

To the Editor:

Mr. R. V. Waldrep's article, "American Thoughts On Japan," in the November 25 issue of Nippon Times, was very interesting, since it was written by an American soldier, and set forth impressions of Japan after defeat.

In his article, Mr. Waldrep refrains from giving a verdict on what an American thinks of the Japanese, because, "it is not yet time for the American soldier, the American enlisted man, to give his verdict." But still, he writes the following of the Japanese: "I admit that I am bewildered. I keep asking myself as I look and read what is to be read in English: are these people honest? Are they sincere? Is that smile a sham? Do they actually like democracy? Do they actually want to be free and equal? How could they fight so fanatically for a thing they can spurn so quickly? My head is in a fog.

A few months ago I thought that every man, woman and child would have to be blown from the caves and tunnels of Japan, for I thought they believed in having their thoughts purged, their mouths shut. The Japanese was a different man in battle; he was brutal, barbaric, even savage. Yet here in Tokio the Japanese people are smiling and peaceful, polite and very human. The children are cute. And I see my buddies with Japanese girls on the streets; they have the look in their eyes of understanding. When I hear a Japanese girl laugh I feel that I have heard the same laugh a million times in America."

Even Japanese Surprised

Mr. Waldrep's bewilderment is not at all unnatural. The ordinary American soldier, and the civilian also, has no knowledge of the Japanese in days before war. His only conception of them is as an enemy to be overthrown. He has seen them only as blood-thirsty and violent fighters; having met them face to face in the battlefields. Therefore, it is but natural for him to be amazed, surprised, and a bit suspicious, when he is confronted by today's aspect of Japan and the Japanese.

Even I, who am Japanese, and nearly all my friends, are surprised by Japan's sudden change, with August 15, as the border. I know of some people who are, themselves, astonished in the transformation which has taken place within their feelings; they tell me they did not believe it possible.

The masses in Japan have been taught for many years to look on the Americans and English with enmity. Owing to propaganda by the militarists, they were made to believe that once defeated, the men would be castrated and used as slaves, the women violated and made to serve the enemy's pleasure, and the children massacred. Hence, even after Japan's defeat seemed definite and unavoidable, they believed that, rather than meet such treatment, it would be better to take the only other way, and every one die fighting to the bitter end. The propaganda was so thorough that even such as I, who, born and and bred in London, has kept in touch with the English and Americans, meeting them in person, and reading newspaper, magazines, and their books, would, at times, fear and suspect that the whole world had gone raving mad. I knew and believed that they were nations loving justice and humanity, not at all cruel and brutal, nor given to using violence for violence' sake; but when the papers and the radio continuously depicted the atrocities said to be committed and contemplated by the Allies, it became hard to override and ignore them.

Were at End of Tether

So there were times when I was overawed by what would happen if a landing was effected, and meditated on how best to save my family; at the same time, apprehensive because I felt certain the military would not allow us to take refuge, rather, would make even women and children fight. If the Allies were really bloodthirsty maniacs, as the authorities would have had us believe, then, I would be faced by a great disillusionment; if not, I should have to fight and kill those with whom I sympathized, or else, be killed as a coward. Since even the civilians were obessed with the idea of the Allies' brutality, those who served in the army or navy were convinced that the war was one without surrender, to be won or be exterminated, or at least, become slaves. The final all out every-man-charge toward death, of the Attu and Gilberts, and hara-kiri, were no longer ideas far departed from the troops in the mainland.

It was at such a time as this, with the Japanese at the end of their tether, that the war ended. It was already August before even the people comparatively conversant with movements in Government circles, were aware that such an ending was possible. As for the masses in general, nearly all were utterly ignorant of it until they actually heard the broadcast on the fifteenth. And I am sure there was hardly any Japanese who expected such peace and freedom as we have been bestowed, even after he knew that the war had really ended. On sensing the possibility of surrender, our anxiety was primarily toward the reactions of the career militarists devoted to the military spirit of impermissibility of surrender; and of the masses, who advocated fighting till death, and held sentiments such as, "rather than be defeated, and have the Americans our masters, I'll jump into the mouth of Mount Fuji."

But this difficulty was settled by the exceptional measure of the Emperor broadcasting in person for the first time in the history of the country. However, to be honest, we felt that the danger had been averted only for the time being; and were afraid that the discontentment would explode when occupation really began. For I should be lying, if I were to say that all was tranquility in the nation at the time; there were still many unable to reconcile themselves to the situation, while no steps had yet been taken to dispel the conceptions of the Americans and English, fostered by Government propaganda. To picture to myself, the consequences of but one rifle-shot at the ocacion of occupation, was a terrifying vision. I used to wonder whether the people who, in obedience to the Imperial Rescript, submitted to an experience unknown since the birth of the country, did not conceal within their hearts an idea of rebellion if given the chance. I even went so so far as to suspect the Government of pretending to surrender, and meaning to make an attack after the Allies were off their guard. Nevertheless, the occupation has been accomplished without mishap, and as Mr. Waldrep says, "the Japanese are bowing and smiling" to the Americans. All the same, it it is not strange that the ultimate purpose of their actions should be regarded with some suspicion; for the change is so extreme and surpasses all expectations, while the Japanese have acquired the unsavory reputation of deceitfulness through there past deeds.

Questions Are Answered

There are two questions that must be answered: did the Japanese really like the present state of affairs, a life of democracy and freedom? Why was it possible for the Japanese to make such a complete turn?

To the former, the answer is that I believe nearly all the ration is honestly glad of this situation. Of course, it is not so with the militarists and those who used the war as a means to make money. But the Japanese, generally speaking, were tired of war extending over many years, distressed by the horrors of air-raids and shortage of supplies, and hence, thoroughly abhored war which entailed only waste and suffering. They are convinced that they must never again repeat this terrible experience. Because of this feeling, they are all the more thankful for the peace and security they now enjoy. The facts which have already been displayed before them, have taught them the right and wrong in this war. They recognize that totalitarianism and ultra-nationalism advocated by Japanese militarists, does not serve the people, let alone the welfare of mankind. Democracy is, after all, the best and only way by which the people are able to attain any happiness. And since the Japanese are very mundane, their propaganda-distorted minds, even, have realised this fact; and it is only natural that freedom should be better than sabres and revolvers. There may be some who suspect that the Japanese, while at present suffering defeat, are thinking of revenge. But the Japanese have had a severe lesson that it does not pay to make war, especially in a country without resources. They are begining to realise that a country should no longer think of expansion by military power; that culture and learning should be the means for its growth.

So long as no other country instigates her, there should be no possibility of Japan changing her ideas. Another ground for predicting the sincerity of her present attitude is the fact that they, as a nation, did not start the war because of any concrete convictions. The militarists utilized a fanatic doctrine, the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere; but in reality, this was only a blind, for convenience sake, to evade the eyes of the world, and to mislead the people. The true object was attainment of wealth and power. Both, of the country, and of the militarists themselves. The latter being the prime consideration; for there was no need for Japan to become richer than she already was. Were the people completely taken in? I do not believe so. They felt the reasons given out by the authorities a bit deceitful. But why fuss about it? It was safer not to inquire too closely into such matters. The country was at war with America and England. They had wanted to avert it; had hoped against hope, that negotiations would be concluded, and the trouble with China would be settled also. They grieved the shattering of their hopes; but so long as there was no material loss or suffering to themselves, and the brilliant victories continued, there was no need to worry about the causes and aims of the war. So long as there was profit, it was foolish to care about ideologies and morals. This was the fundamental feeling of both military and public. And yet, according to what the Japanese authorities delgated in emphasising, "the Japanese lived and died for moral principles. They paid no heed to such lowly things as material profit.' When the people found that war was not so profitable as it had seemed in the beginning, it was too late for them to do anything; and even if it was not, the cost was too dear; for they would have had to pay with their lives.

Answer to Second Question

I have dwelt at some length upon the worldly-mindedness of the Japanese, because this in itself is an answer to the second question. In the period of militarism, it was safer and more profitable to uphol the Government's aggressive policies, and clamour for the overthrowing of England and America. But now that the war is over, and the era of democracy and pacificism has come, there is no longer any profit in such actions and thoughts; rather, they are disadvantageous. The masses are well aware of this. Therefore, they swim with the current of the times, and make a display of pacific smiles and words. And yet, although it may seem contradictory, this fact does not in the least decrease their sincerity; for to entail deceit the actions must be the outcome of consideration. But in the Japanese there is almost no deliberation. There actions are intuitive. Because they are worldly-minded, the Japanese are very adaptable to all changes in conditions. It is this trait which made possible their complete conversion.

Since the present attitude of the Japanese comes from their worldly desires, as I have stated above, the natural conclusion would be that their actions are in a way hypocritic. But though the base was worldly-mindedness, it has now become perfectly sincere. This is because the Japanese in general, have no deeply-rooted convictions, and act in accordance to their feelings and circumstances, without much consideration. There is no logic at the bottom of either their past antagonism or their present pacificism. Yet the Japanese are quite unconcerned by this lack of logic. A nation thus wanting in logic, is the more unstable for it. Therefore, though they have had enough of fighting, there is need to give a logical foundation to this feeling. Although they alread instinctively and indefinably advocate democracy and pacificism, they should come to the conclusion tha the present way is the best from a points of view, through criticism and scrutiny. A re-education to bring this about is necessary. The Japanese as a whole, must learn to g asp a subject logically and reach a conclusion through meditation and further, they should be true to their convictions.

The outcome of my lengthy meditation and writing is that the existing state of affairs, the thoughts and actions of the Japanese, is quite honest; but to remain honest and sncere, even when reflected in the mirror of infinity, it is necessary for a through re-education to be under taken, to teach them to think and act according to beliefs born from logic. This then, should be my reply to the doubts and questions expressed by Mr. Waldrep.

HIROO MUKAI

Karuizawa.

TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITTI

On November 20 Tokyo went off the rationing system in respect of fish and vegetables. Only three days later Washington wirelessed: "All meat rationing ends tomorrow while all food fats became point-free." The two announcements, read side by side, seemed to mean the same thing. The facts were far from being so. In Tokyo the decision had been made as the last resort to relieve the hard-pressed food situation while the American measure was one that really removed the restriction because the supply was deemed sufficient.

By the Tokyo housewife the news was received with mingled feelings of hope and fear. It was, on the one hand, hoped that the new policy might result in bringing more fish and vegetables to market. On the other hand, however, it was feared that open sale of the two kinds of food might send up their prices.

Open Market

The open air markets improvised on the sidewalks and open spaces, which are a striking feature of Tokyo life at the present moment, began, on the morrow of the lifting of the rationing rule, to show fresh activities. The supply of fish and vegetables has increased in a way to be noticed by the man in the street. As for their prices, they show no inclination of coming down from their high perch. Curiously enough, prices are made at the unit of ten yen. A mackerel is sold at the unit rate, a terrible price. A dozen sardines are offered at the same unit.

A "hill" of small oranges, about the size of Jaffa oranges, containing ten or a dozen, is to be had for ten yen. Vegetables, the supply of which has not, so far, shown the same amount of increase as that of fish, are equally high-priced.

Why the ten yen unit? The reason seems to be this. The popular belief is that one must be prepared to pay ten times the prewar price if one buys things through channels other than the legitimate ones. Now the ten yen unit is about ten times the rate current in prewar days. The removal of rationing has therefore resulted in allowing fish and vegetables to be sold in the open market at black market prices.

Psychological Effect

The removal however has produced some psychological effects. Although the prices of fish and vegetables stay at a high level, other articles such as household goods have commenced to show a declining tendency in price. People spend more money on fish and vegetables than before because their supply is better. Here the economic law of demand and supply works.

London has its kerbstone hawkers; New York its popcorn sellers. But nothing can beat the sidewalk trading as its now carried on in the streets of Tokyo. It is an entirely new departure from the ordinary method of commercial transaction. And the late removal of the rationing of fish and vegetables has given a fillip to the novel way of selling goods. A new element has since been introduced into the enterprise. Men who had no experience in trading have joined the army of sidewalk merchants. Discharged soldiers in goodly numbers have entered the field. An interesting social problem.

The fear that the price of the derationed foods might rise to a horrid height has not come about. Perhaps it had reached the ceiling. Another apprehension that unending queues might be created before the greengrocers' shops has not materialized. Market prices, overt or black, must be explained, not by the orthodox Adam Smithian formulas, but in terms of war conditions. To the man in the street the economic phases of Tokyo today, which change from day to day, from hour to hour in so kaleidoscopic a manner, is a fascinating study.

The war is over but war economy still is on.

KEY TO ECONOMIC RESUSCITATION

Many Difficulties Confront Nation in Industrial And Agricultural Fields

(From the Shin Nippon)

II

With an adequate of supply of labor, improvements and fertilizer, it would be quite possible to increase production, but only to the prewar level, at most. This will be insufficient to feed the people well, for the prewar output was already inadequate. To produce more, it is essential that a thoroughgoing renovation of agricultural technique be effected through the utilization of electricity, storage capacity, machinery, improvement of species, adjustment of arable lands, improvement of drainage systems and by every other conceivable measure. For carrying out the proposed renovation, which, by the way, would make double or triple crops possible, labor and capital are indispensable. Granting that there will no longer be difficulty in getting labor supply, the question is how to acquire capital. Very few farmers have a margin for that. The solution will have to be sought by lowering the price of land, reducing tenancy rentals drastically and granting substantial Government subsidies to the producers.

One means of increasing agricultural production is to develop land for cultivation. It is estimated that there are a minimum of 1,500,000 chobu (1 chobu=about 2.5 acres) of mountains, forests and field convertible into farms. The figure is about 25 per cent of the total area at present under cultivation. To develop these uncultivated areas would serve a double purpose, namely, to up foodstuff output and to reduce unemployment. Here is a silver lining to the cloud hanging over Japan today.

But there is a snag in that, too. Except in a part of Hokkaido, the bulk of the uncultivated lands is privately owned, and landowners are averse to having them cultivated. They will not part with their property, either, for the price of land is rising without interruption. Nor will they undertake cultivation on their own resources, which would be less remunerative than to sell or rent their property. And they refuse to rent for a reasonable rental. Proof of all this is to be found in the fact that the acreage newly cultivated in the closing period of the war was only between 10,000 and 30,000 chobu, notwithstanding the clamorous demand for extensive cultivation. For this unsatisfactory showing the private ownership of land was highly responsible. Here is further proof of the need for a lower price of land, lower tenancy rentals and Government aid to the producers.

Law Agricultural Production

When it comes to raising a large yield per unit of land, Japan is one of the leading agricultural countries in the world. But this is made possible because labor is spent unstintedly on paltry land. It may mean a high productive capacity per unit of land, but it does not mean high agricultural productivity. An American farmer feeds 20 persons besides himself. A Japanese farmer barely feeds one person besides himself. In point of agricultural productivity, Japan stands on the lowest level.

Serious thought should be directed to the future of Japanese agriculture. As long as Japan remains at the present low rate of production, her agriculture is bound to sink under the weight of the difference in market price in favor of foreign agriculture resulting from the disparity in productivity, when Japan re-enters the field of international trade.

To ward off such an unfortunate contingency, there is no alternative but to increase productive capacity and reduce the cost of production. To this end, it is essential that we give up the antiquated method of lavishing labor and fertilizer in favor of a more rational one. Large capital should be employed, technique improved and, above all, machinery and service animals utilized. Before Japanese agriculture can be put on the right track, however, a number of problems have to be overcome.

To begin with, there will have to be capital. It is utterly impossible for Japanese farmers at present to put by for capital when anything between 40 and 60 per cent of their produce is extracted in payment for tenancy rentals. Tenancy rentals must be cut drastically. The price of land is too high to induce investment from outside. The price of land needs to be cut in order to investments in agriculture. It will will also be necessary for the State to advance loans at low interest. In no other country are landowners so conservative as in Japan. No other Government has protected land owners so much as the Japanese Government. For the sake of the future of Japanese agriculture, all evils of the past must be completely done away with. The issue affects landowners and tenants alike. Unless the price of land and tenancy rentals are brought down to the rates prevailing in other countries, Japanese agriculture is doomed to collapse. In order that our agriculture may be put in the right direction, the Japanese Government is called upon to change its colors and become a democratic government that will stand for the interests of the producers.

When our agriculture has been put on a rational basis such as has been outlined above, there will be no need for so much labor as in the past. Indeed, there will be a surplus. The question may arisen, then as to how to deal with it. But this should occasion no concern, for there are ways to employ surplus labor.

Many Slack Seasons

Japanese farmers, in addition to being hard up for a living, have to go through periodical slack seasons. For this reason, agrarian families, as a rule, have subsidiary occupations. If such subsidiary occupations can be better organized and more rationalized, it will not only help medium and small farmers materially but will also prove an impetus to the creation of a new productive organization which could absorb a considerable number of people.

Sericulture has been the most important subsidiary occupation in the agrarian community. Because Japanese silk has world-wide outlets, and considering our reparations obligation, it will be possible to restore sericulture at least to the prewar level. It will be recalled that raw silk production amounted to as much as 14 per cent of our agricultural produce in the past. Sufficiently developed, sericulture will afford a substantial outlet for labor. The teagrowing industry falls under the same category.

It is also necessary to raise livestock, partly as a means to up agricultural productivity. Mountainous regions in Japan still abound in areas which, if unsuited for farming, are suited for stock-breeding.

Another line of work which would have a fine future is to process farm products into commercial articles. Admittedly, such an undertaking could be better operated on a mass production scale in large factories, but sometimes it could be done with greater efficiency by the employment of small machines near the farming centers. The same may be said of fertilizer and implements.

The forestry and fishing industries should be enabled to stand on their own legs so as to absorb more labor. It is particularly necessary that fishing, to which Japan fulfils all the requisites, be developed into a national industry, in that fishing makes an important source of fertilizer supply.

It needs to be pointed out, in this connection, that the agrarian people engaged in subsidiary occupations have been harassed most by impediments—lack of capital and exploitation by land-owners and merchants. Without eliminating these impendiments, healthy operation is impossible. Here again, Government aid is called for, especially in the form of loans at low interest. Another requisite is that there should be producers' cooperative organizations in which the controlling power is vested not in landowners and merchants, as heretofore, but in the producers—in other words, cooperative by and for the producers.

(To Be Concluded)